BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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NORTHERN NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S BODY IN ALBANY!

Arrest of Junius Brutus Booth!

THE FALL OF MOBILE!!

The New York *Herald* of the 27th has been furnished us by a friend. From its columns we cull the following interesting news from the North:

MOVEMENTS OF THE BODY.

ALBANY, April 25, 1865.

The funeral train of the President arrived duly on the Hudson River Railroad to-night at eleven o'clock. The scene here has been strikingly impressive. The remains were received at the depot by the hearse, with four gray horses draped and plumed. Carriages were in attendance to receive the Governor and Joint Committee. The city officials and many citizens of distinction, with members of the Legislature were also present to join in the mourning train. The night was murky, dry, starlight, still and pleasant.

From the depot the cortege moved to the ferry boat, and crossed to the west side of the Hudson from East Albany. A profusion of sable drapery prevailed at the depot, on the boat and at every point along the route, from the landing at Albany to the platform where the remains lie in state in the Assembly Chamber. No scene could be more impressive or solemn than the torchlight route of the dead President through the crowded streets. At midnight about a dozen fire companies had assembled at the Albany landing, bearing their lamp torches. Three companies of militia from the Tenth regiment, and one from the Twenty fifth, were ranged in attendance as an escort. The dark forms of the soldiers, with the lurid lamps and dress of the firemen, presented a striking effect during their silent repose, awaiting the arrival of the funeral train. The streets were thronged as they have never been seen here before. It would well suggest the day of doom, when generations of the inhabitants of the old Knickerbocker town might be recalled to life, and walk its streets in over-crowded swarms. In fact, the city contained the population from vast distances and of cities around Albany. Every vehicle or conveyance to the city was packed with the gathering multitude all day. These, together with the residents, are to-night in the streets. Women, boys, girls and children, regardless of the late hour of the night, lined the route along Broadway and State street.

Some delay necessarily took place before the *catafalque* in the Assembly Chamber could be fully arranged with the coffin of the dead President.

The hour of half past one to-night is appointed for the opening of the chamber to the people, when they can be gratified with a last look upon his remains. They still patiently throng the streets around the building, waiting for this opportunity. The smoke and glare of the torchlights, the silent tramp and the perfect hush of the people, as the cortege moved on its way through the capital of the State, was very impressive. The arrangements were very simple and complete for police and other purposes of order; but the throng of men, women, and children at the capitol gates was so great that scenes of crush and disorder prevailed to an extent exceeding any witnessed in the capital.

Schreiber's band led the procession with a dead march. The Governor and committee, with the other attending mourners in carriages, followed the hearse, the guard preceding and following, while the firemen, making a flanking line on either side, comprised the order of the procession to the capitol.

At two o'clock in the morning the streets were still alive with people as they proceeded to and from the *catafalque*. Women in pairs and squads, unattended, are seen proceeding upon this melancholy mission. Two by two the long procession pass in at the capitol gate to the Assembly Chamber, where the President lies in state. The coffin rests upon a simple platform, covered with black velvet, with silver bullion. A splendid silk flag of the Union is wound around the coffin. It was prepared and placed there by Thurlow Weed's daughter. The Assembly Chamber is simply but tastefully draped in mourning; one inscription in black relief is seen extended over the speaker's desk, the words of Lincoln:

"I have sworn a solemn oath to preserve, protect, and defend the government."

The quiet which at first prevailed when the cortege arrived is changed now in the streets to the muttered expression of discussions of the knots of people on the street corners. The shops have, in a good degree, kept the gas lighted all night in their windows, where elaborate demonstrations of mourning are symbolized. The effect which this progress of the assassinated chief of the people produces on its way through the State is beyond anything else ever known in its power and depth. The hearts of the masses are penetrated with an astonishing feeling of sorrow, even to passion.

UTICA, April 26, 1865.

At Herkimer, thirty-six ladies, dressed in white with black sashes, each holding in the hand a draped national flag were ranged near the train.

At Little Falls a large cross and a wreath of flowers were laid on the coffin of the President.

Music and minute guns greeted the train on its arrival here.

There have been appropriate demonstrations of respect and sorrow everywhere along the route thus far.

SYRACUSE, April 26, 1865.

The funeral *cortege* arrived at Syracuse at ten minutes before twelve. Thus far no accident has occurred. Although it is raining, there are at least thirty-five thousand people witnessing the passage of the train at this place. The firemen are drawn up in lines, and their torches and the numerous bonfires light up the scene solemnly.

ARREST OF JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1865

Junius Brutus Booth was arrested in this city at eight o'clock this morning, and taken to Washington, where he is now confined in the old Capitol prison.

The reporters of Forney's *Press* furnish the following regarding the arrest of Junius Brutus Booth. He was arrested at the private residence of a friend in this city. The detectives had been on the *qui vive* for him for several days past. He was placed in a close carriage and driven to the Baltimore depot, and taken in the first train to Washington. The arrest, it is stated, was procured upon the evidence of certain documents in possession of the United States authorities, an extract of which was published on Monday. This extract alluded to the "oil business" as not likely to be profitable as Richmond had been captured, and Lee had surrendered. Those who are well acquainted with the chirography of the prisoner, believe it to have been written by him. "Alice," who also concurs in the recommendation to the assassin, to abandon the "oil business," is said to be a woman who is intimately acquainted with the assassin.

BOOTH AT BUFFALO.

The Buffalo "Express" says that when John Wilkes Booth played in that city, three years ago, he broke a plate glass window in the store of O. E. Sibley, where a lot of rebel trophies were exhibited. He was arrested, paid the damage and a fine of fifty dollars, and the affair was kept out of the papers. He broke the window in his rage at seeing the exhibition of weapons taken from the rebels.

ATTEMPT OF PAINE TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

[From the Washington Star, April 25.]

We hear that yesterday one of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the assassination plot attempted to kill himself by knocking out his brains against the walls of the apartment in which he is confined. He failed to accomplish his purpose, however, and was so secured that he cannot make a similar attempt. He was badly cut about the head and lost a large quantity of blood, but he is not seriously injured.

It is said that this prisoner is the one who was arrested at Surrat's house, on H street, and who gave his name as Paine.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROPOSED ASSASSINATION.

[From the Manchester Mirror, April 24.]

Miss Hannah M. Gillespie, of Huntingville, Canada, seven miles from Sherbrooke, writes to her sister in this city as follows:—"A copperhead, a species of humanity, came here the other day. He said there was a plot laid to put Abraham Lincoln out of the way. I immediately told it to a Union man. His reply was that he had heard of the plot, and he had no doubt they would put it in execution if they could. I proposed having this fact sent to Washington, but ere our conversation ended the dispatch came, and, like an electric shock, told us that the plot had been consummated."

THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

Admiral Thatcher officially announces the capture of Mobile in dispatches to the Navy Department. The city was evacuated by the military authorities and surrendered by the Mayor. Four hundred guns of the heaviest calibre were captured with a large amount of ordnance stores. The tug *Ida*, a launch of the Cincinnati, and the brig *Althea* were destroyed by torpedoes. The casualty list is not published.

The Octorara and three river Monitors are now at anchor in front of the city and down the bay. The former and one of the ironclads will proceed up the Tombigbee River, where the rebel iron-clad Nashville and the gunboat Morgan [illegible], but the Huntsville and Tuscaloosa—two powerful iron-clads—were sunk in Spanish river before the evacuation.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

THE FALL OF RICHMOND ANNOUNCED!

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE!

ANXIETY ABOUT MAXIMILIAN!

Late Northern papers announce the arrival of the *Africa* at Halifax, from Europe, on the 18th ult.

She brings the following relative to the reception of the news of the fall of Richmond:

The news of the fall of Richmond created intense excitement in England, but it arrived too late to admit of the papers generally commenting on it; and as most of the markets had closed from the 13th to the 17th inst., (Easter), the effect of the news could not be fully developed until they reopened.

The London *News* says that the army of Virginia, so long deemed invincible, the pride, the hope, the centre, the citadel of the confederacy, has been not only broken but shattered. The Davis government is now vagrant and fugitive. Richmond, which received it and gave it for a time a dignity which it could never have acquired while it remained amongst the cotton plantations, where it had its rise, was set on fire by its departing guests. That the Confederate army fought with all its old tenacity and elan we cannot doubt; but it has been broken by men who, as we have often been told, were the sweepings of Northern cities. Davis began the war by declaring he would carry it where food for the torch awaited Southern armies in densely populated cities; but the attempt to burn New York ended in nothing but an execution, while Davis lost his boasted capital in flames and disgrace.

The London *Globe* of April 15th says:—The fall of Richmond leaves the confederates threatened on every side.—This is a tremendous price to pay for the luxury of pushing an army to Nashville, and delaying until the eleventh hour to free and arm the negroes.

The London *Advertiser* says:—The further circumstances and consequences of this heavy blow will be looked for with intense anxiety, as the close of the war or the inauguration of a new and widespread guerilla conflict of unknown duration may spring from the conflict.

The other English papers are silent, as yet, upon the news.

THE EFFECT IN LIVERPOOL.

Our despatches from Liverpool, dated on the 15th of April, in the evening report the effect of the news from America thus:—The fall of Richmond is the universal topic to-day. The friends of the North are greatly elated at Grant's success, and are strengthened in the conviction that the *final triumph* of the North is near.—Even those who have maintained the strongest faith in the rebel cause show unmistakeable signs of despondency.

The rebel loan has declined about six per cent, closing 23 a 25, while United States securities exhibit a decided improvement. Illinois Central shares were quoted at 63 and a 64; Erie shares, 36½ a 37; United States five-twenties, 64½ a 65½.

The cotton and produce markets are closed, consequently there is no business to test the effect of the news; but there are indications of a *further* decline in cotton.

THE NEWS IN MANCHESTER.

A Manchester telegram of April 15 reported business entirely suspended by the Australasian's advices.

The Australasian's news was received too late for general editorial comment in Liverpool or Manchester.

THE PRIVATEERS—THE SHENANDOAH AT MELBOURNE.

The London *Times* has an editorial regretting that the people of Melbourne, Australia, should have displayed so much sympathy with the crew of the Shenandoah, who are engaged in the destruction of ships coming upon errands of peace to their ports. The *Times* says, however, it is an affair of the populace, and not of the government.

THE CANADIAN RAIDERS.

The London *Times* has an article strongly condemning the conduct of Judge Smith, of Montreal, for his ill-considered and dangerous charge on the subject of the St. Albans raiders.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

A London correspondent to the provincial press says that there are some unpleasant whisperings as to the desire of the King of the Belgians, who is still in England, to exercise an influence over the course to be taken by the British government in Mexican affairs. Lord Palmerston has for many years been no favorite with his Belgian Majesty, who does not conceal that he finds more pleasure in the pliant and subtle Earl Clarendon, an avowed Austrian in his leanings. Earl Russell oscillates between the two. He begins I believe, to regret the precipitancy with which he yielded to the royal wish to recognize the pretended Mexican Empire. Fall it must *if not saved by European interposition, and that right early, and for this, neither the Premier nor the Foreign Secretary is prepared.*

LATER.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *News*, of the 29th ult., refers to the organization of the civil governments in Southern States and the policy of President Johnson, as follows:

President Johnson is determined to abide by the reconstruction policy of his predecessor, so far as relates to the system of civil governments in Louisiana and Virginia. He says no State has left the Union, and that the loyal people of each State must be encouraged and aided in their effort to establish civil government in every State. If this cannot be done without the assistance of the military for the protection of those engaged in restoring the practical relation of the States to the Union, then that assistance must be promptly given. It is well known that the late President had given Gov. Pierpont full assurance that his government would be sustained, and that Pierpont had made arrangements to transfer the seat of government from Alexandria to Richmond. The assurance has been renewed by President Johnson, and Pierpont will go to Richmond before many days.

A movement to establish a loyal government in North Carolina is also understood to be on foot and it is thought that an election for Governor and members of the Legislature will be held in that State before the end of May. It is believed that in view of the changed aspect of affairs since the last Congress adjourned, the Senate will at the next session recede from the position taken at the last, and admit Senators to represent the restored governments of such States as may take the necessary action to organize civil governments similar to those already existing in Louisiana, Arkansas and Virginia.

THE DEATH OF BOOTH.

The following letter gives the most authentic account of the death of Booth, the assassin, that we have seen.

HEADQUARTERS, 13TH N. Y. CAVALRY,
PROSPECT HILL, Va., April 27, 1865, }

Booth the detested assassin, was shot last night by Sergeant B. Corbett, of Company L, Sixteenth New York cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Docherty, in a barn near Battle Plain, Caroline county, Va., a few miles from Bowling Green. Harrold was captured at the same time and place. Lieutenant D. was in the act of pulling Harrold out of the barn having hold of his wrists, and Booth was aiming a carbine at the Lieutenant, when the sergeant, who had been ordered by Lieutenant D. to keep a "bead" on Booth, pulled trigger and shot Booth nearly in the same locality that the execrable murderer shot his victim, the lamented Lincoln, and thus saved the life of his commander. Both Harrold and Booth were heavily armed, each having two revolvers and a Spencer (seven-shooter) carbine.

Lieutenant D. had fired the barn before capturing Harrold. This was done for two reasons—to give light and to compel them to surrender.

Captain Haegland, of Co. K, Thirteenth New York cavalry, was the first to get on Booth's track. He followed on the same night of the assassination into St. Mary's county, Md., where Booth crossed the Potomac, and succeeded in capturing one of the primary conspirators, by the name of —, together with thirty other accomplices.

Booth lived about two hours after he was shot. In haste, yours truly,

J. T. BURRICK,
A. S. 13th N. Y. Cavalry.

THE REBEL RAM STONEWALL.—Information has reached Washington that the rebel steam ram Olinde, alias Stonewall, arrived at Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, on the 31st of March, in three days from Lisbon. She was allowed to coal and provision, but was ordered to leave the port in twenty-four hours. She left on the 1st inst. steaming rapidly southward, but her destination was not made public. The Navy Department, in anticipation of the appearance of the Stonewall in some of our harbors, is making a proper distribution of suitable vessels along the Atlantic seaboard.

MISSOURI THREATENED WITH INVASION.

ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1865.

Reports prevail that a force of from six to twelve thousand rebels, comprising remnants of Jeff. Thompson's and Jos. Shelby's brigades, are at Pocahontas, Arkansas, preparing to invade Missouri. A large number of people are leaving the southwest part of the State in consequence. Three regiments have been sent down the river. The reports are undoubtedly exaggerated.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Expenses to be Materially Reduced.

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT!

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 28, 1865.

The following important order has been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.

For reducing the expenses of the Military establishment.

ORDERED: *First*, That the chiefs of the respective bureaus of this Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary, in view of an immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally make out statements of the reduction they deem practicable.

Second.—That the Quartermaster General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged except that required for the necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation will be stopped; also purchase of forage except what is required for immediate consumption. All purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.

Third.—That the Commissary General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his Department, except of such as may, with what is on hand, be required for forces in the field to the first of June next.

Fourth.—That the Chief of Ordnance stop all purchase of arms and ammunition and material therefor, and reduce the manufacturers of arms and ordnance stores in the Government arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

Fifth.—That the Chief of Engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for completion or that may be required for the proper protection of works in progress.

Sixth.—That all soldiers in the hospitals who require no further medical treatment, be honorably discharged from service with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men, who have been prisoners of war and are on furlough or in parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous except those for the Regular army, will likewise be honorably discharged.

Officers whose duty it is, under the regulations of the service, to make out rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers, are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately.

Seventh.—The Adjutant General of the army will cause immediate returns to be made by all commands in the field, garrisons, detachments, and posts, of their respective forces, with a view to their immediate reduction.

Eighth.—The Quartermasters, Subsistence, Engineer and Provost Marshal General's Department will reduce the number of clerks and employees to that absolutely required for closing business of their respective departments; and will, without delay, report to the Secretary of War the number required of each class or grade. The Surgeon Generals will make similar reductions of surgeons, nurses and attendants in his bureaus.

Ninth.—The chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause proper returns to be made out of the public property in their discharge, and statements of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication without prejudice to the service.

Tenth.—The Commissary of Prisoners will have rolls made out of the name, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper objects of Executive clemency, may be released upon the terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with public safety.

By order of the Secretary of War,
W. A. NICHOLS.

Official: THOS. W. VINCENT, A. A. G.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

This interesting document detailing officially the particulars of the campaign from Savannah to Goldsboro has been published. It is dated at Goldsboro on the 4th ult. Our space is too much limited to publish the report entire, but the following extracts will be read with interest. He directly charges Gen. Hampton with the responsibility of the burning of Columbia:

General Howard effected a crossing of the Saluda, near the Factory, on the 16th, skirmishing with cavalry, and the same night made a flying bridge across Broad river, about three miles above Columbia, by which he crossed over Stone's Brigade, of Woods' Division, Fifteenth Corps. Under cover of this brigade a pontoon bridge was laid on the morning of the 17th. I was in person at this brigade, and at 11 A. M. learned that the Mayor of Columbia had come out in a carriage and made a formal surrender of the city to Colonel Stone, 25th Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Corps. About the same time a small party of the Seventeenth Corps had crossed the Congaree in a skiff, and entered Columbia from a point immediately west. In anticipation of the occupation of the city, I had made written orders to General Howard touching the conduct of the troops. These were, to destroy absolutely all arsenals and public property not needed for our own use, as well as all railroads, depots, and machinery useful in war to an enemy, but to spare all dwellings, colleges, schools, asylums, and harmless private property. I was the first to cross the pontoon bridge, and in company with General Howard rode into the city. The day was clear, but a perfect tempest of wind was raging. The brigade of Colonel Stone was already in the city, and was properly posted. Citizens and soldiers were on the streets, and general good order prevailed. General Wade Hampton, who commanded the Confederate rear-guard of cavalry had, in anticipation of our capture of Columbia, ordered that all cotton, public and private, should be moved into the streets and fired, to prevent our making use of it. Bales were piled everywhere, the rope and bagging cut, and tufts of cotton were blown about in the wind, lodged in the trees and against houses, so as to resemble a snow storm. Some of these piles of cotton were burning, especially one in the very heart of the city, near the court-house, but the fire was partially subdued by the labor of our soldiers. During the day the Fifteenth Corps passed through Columbia and out on the Camden road. The Seventeenth did not enter the town at all; and, as I have before stated, the left wing and cavalry did not come within two miles of the town.

Before one single public building had been fired by order, the smoldering fires, set by Hampton's order, were rekindled by the wind, and communicated to the buildings around. About dark, they began to spread and got beyond the control of the brigade on duty within the city. The whole of Woods' Division was brought in, but it was found impossible to check the flames, which, by midnight, had become unmanageable, and raged until about 4 A. M., when, the wind subsiding, they were got under control. I was up nearly all night, and saw Generals Howard, Logan, Woods and others laboring to save houses and protect families thus suddenly deprived of shelter, and of bedding and wearing apparel. I disclaim on the part of my army any agency in this fire; but, on the contrary, claim that we saved what of Columbia remains unconsumed. And without hesitation I charge General Wade Hampton with having burned his own city of Columbia, not with a malicious intent, or as the manifestation of a silly "Roman stoicism," but from folly and want of sense, in filling it with lint, cotton and tinder. Our officers and men on duty worked well to extinguish the flames; but others, not on duty, including the officers who had long been imprisoned there, rescued by us, may have assisted in spreading the fire after it had once begun, and may have indulged in unconcealed joy to see the ruin of the Capitol of South Carolina. During the 18th and 19th the arsenal, railroad depots, machine shops, foundries, and other buildings were properly destroyed by detailed working parties, and the railroad track torn up and destroyed down to Kingsville and the Wateree bridge, and up in the direction of Winnsboro'.

After detailing the facts in regard to the strategy by which Johnston, Beauregard and other rebel Generals were compelled to abandon position after position, and were finally defeated, Sherman thus alludes to the conference at City Point, with the lamented President and General Grant:

It was all important that I should have an interview with the General-in-Chief, and presuming that he could not at this time leave City Point, I left General Schofield in chief command, and proceeded with all expedition by rail to Morehead City, and thence by steamer to City Point, reaching General Grant's headquarters on the evening of the 27th of March. I had the good fortune to meet General Grant, the President, Generals Meade, Ord, and others of the Army of the Potomac, and soon learned the general state of the military world, from which I had been in a great measure cut off since January. Having completed all necessary business, I re-embarked on the navy steamer, Bat, Captain Barnes, which Admiral Porter placed at my command, and returned via Hatteras Inlet and Newbern, reaching my own headquarters in Goldsboro' during the night of the 30th.

During my absence full supplies of clothing and food had been brought to camp, and all things were working well. I have thus rapidly sketched the progress of our columns from Savannah to Goldsboro', but for more minute details must refer to the reports of subordinate commanders and staff officers, which are not yet ready, but will in due season be forwarded and filed with this report. I cannot even with any degree of precision recapitulate the vast amount of injury done to the enemy, or the quantity of guns and materials of war captured and destroyed. In general terms, we have traversed the country from Savannah to Goldsboro', with an average breadth of forty miles, consuming all the forage, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cured meats, corn meal, &c. The public enemy, instead of drawing supplies from that region to feed their armies, will be compelled to send provisions from other quarters to feed their inhabitants. A map herewith, prepared by my Chief Engineer, Col. Poe, with the routes of the four Corps and cavalry, will show at a glance the country traversed. Of course the abandonment to us by the enemy of the whole sea coast, from Savannah to Newbern, North Carolina, with its forts, dockyards, gunboats, &c., was a necessary incident to our occupation and destruction of the inland routes of travel and supply. But the real object of this march was to place this army in a position easy of supply, whence it could take an appropriate part in the spring and summer campaign of 1865. This was completely accomplished on March 21, by the junction of the three armies and occupation of Goldsboro'.

The Report concludes with thanks for all, as follows:

In conclusion, I beg to express in the most emphatic manner my entire satisfaction with the tone and temper of the whole army. Nothing seems to dampen their energy, zeal, or cheerfulness. It is impossible to conceive a march involving more labor and exposure, yet I cannot recall an instance of bad temper by the way, or hearing an expression of doubt as to our perfect success in the end. I believe that this cheerfulness and harmony of action reflects upon all concerned quite as much real honor and fame as "battles gained" or "cities won," and I therefore commend all, General, Staff, officers, and men, for these high qualities, in addition to the more soldierly ones of obedience to orders and the alacrity they have always manifested when danger summoned them "to the front."

MILITARY ORDERS.

Headquarters, Department North Carolina.

ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865. }

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 36. }

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS OWN Corps, and two brigades of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major General A. H. Terry, with his own Corps, and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast District, as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their service.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt. General.

POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The Colonel commanding Post announces to the zens of Raleigh, that the Safe-guards have been remo from all the houses in the city by his order, and a lice-guard substituted. In cases of any disturbance intrusion at private houses the citizens will call upon Police guard for protection, and in case the guards h any disturbance or notice any soldiers prowling ab the residences of citizens or the houses of servants t will afford all the assistance that is desired. No sold will be allowed to enter the houses of citizens unles is requested to do so, except in case of some disturba

By order of
G. H. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Pos

H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant.

May 2-

UNION MASS MEETIN IN RALEIGH.

THE UNION MASS-MEETING ADVERTISED be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Satu evening, the 6th inst., is postponed until THURSDA the 11th inst., in order that persons from the surrou ing country may have an opportunity of attending. The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock, M., on day, and continue until night. The procession and mination will take place at night.

NOTICE!

IF THERE IS A GOOD BALLAD SINGER IN THE 2nd Div., 10th Army Corps, he will hear of something to his advantage by applying at Headquarters 3rd Brigade of that command.

May 5-4t

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the PROGRESS one of the permanent fixtures of the Capital of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Bastiles, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read those papers that advocate their principle and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capital of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the PROGRESS a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of PRESIDENT JOHNSON an active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily paper one year,	$10 00
" " six months,	5 00
Weekly paper one year,	3 00
" " six months,	1 50

Persons sending us clubs of ten or more, to one office, at one time, will be furnished with the paper gratis.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

PEACE AND LIBERTY

EATING SALOON IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION of its visitors, where they will find polite and attentive waiters.
ROSS & McGOWAN,
Proprietors,
Near the corner of Fayetteville and Market square.
May 4-d6t*

$25 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN OF A large bunch of Keys belonging to the two buildings recently occupied by Capt. Minor, A. Q. M. 2d Div., 23d A. C.
A. L. LOUGEE,
Opposite Progress Office.
May 4-3t

WANTED,

AT THE N. C. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF and Dumb and the Blind, a good Cook. A man preferred. For terms, &c., apply to
W. J. PALMER,
Principal.
May 4-tf

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylinder Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
April 29-tf.

RALLY FOR THE FLAG!

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT CARY, Wake County, on Saturday next, at twelve, M., to show our devotion to the old flag, and to consider the condition of public affairs.
MANY CITIZENS.
May 3-td

WANTED,

SIX MALE ATTENDANTS IMMEDIATELY, AT the Insane Asylum. For terms, &c., apply to the Superintendent.
May 2-12t

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing.
April 17-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.
ap 30

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters, Department of N. C.
G. W. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Brig. Gen'l.
May 1-tf.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24 tf.

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THE
PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.
April17-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year,..........................$[illegible]
" " six months..........................[illegible]
Weekly paper, one year..........................[illegible]
" " six months..........................[illegible]

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $5 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

The Union Fires Burning—The Slavery Question.

Proceedings of Union meetings held in various counties have already been published, and others are coming to hand. We publish to-day the proceedings of a meeting in Johnston, and shall give in a day or two the proceedings of one held in Lenoir county, with an abstract of speeches made on the occasion.

The ball has been started, and we appeal to our fellow-citizens in the other counties to keep it in motion. We know that the strong Union feeling in the Western counties will begin to develope itself as soon as the country shall be sufficiently cleared of stragglers and bushwhackers to allow the people to assemble with any degree of safety; and as the Union troops are now being stationed at important points we doubt not but this will soon be accomplished.

Though the clash of arms is hushed and the war is over, there remains much to be done. Order is to be brought out of chaos, a civil government is to be substituted for military rule, and that peace and prosperity for which every loyal heart yearns is to be built upon the ruins and desolation of the present. All this can be accomplished but it will require time, patience and the employment of the best talent and wisest heads to be found within our borders. We have never doubted the overwhelming Union sentiment in North Carolina but as it has been gagged and suppressed for four long years it will require some little time to revive it and cause the Union fires to burn as of old.

There is but one course for the Union party of North Carolina to pursue, and that is to accept the situation as we find it, and give a cordial, zealous and enthusiastic support to the measures and policy of the National Administration. While we feel that North Carolina lost her best friend in the death of MR. LINCOLN, we look to President JOHNSON with entire confidence. He is a native of North Carolina, has ever been devoted to the preservation of the Union, and will be guilty of no official act calculated to degrade or oppress the people of any section or State. He defines treason as the highest of crimes, and will no doubt insist on justice being applied to the ringleaders of the rebellion: but he will take no pleasure in any act that will tend to humiliate or degrade this people.

We regret to see that there seems to be a settled purpose on the part of a few professed Union men in this State, to get up a party, to be formed of the secessionists and a few renegades from the Union fold, to take issue with the clearly defined policy of the Administration in reference to the reorganization of a State Government and on the question of slavery. Notwithstanding the order of Gen. Schofield, issued in accordance with the Proclamation of the President, declaring that class of persons heretofore held as slaves, free, these secessionists and their new allies from the Conservative party, are already going up and down casting about for men to take the stump for the Convention, for the Legislature, Congress, &c., to advocate their views, to ask a further lease on slavery, and in fine to take the lead in the formation of a gradual emancipation party. These gentlemen may mean well, but we tell them they are the enemies of peace and the enemies of the Union; for it is well known to all who have taken the trouble to inform themselves that it is the settled policy of the Government that no seceded State can return to the Union until slavery is abolished and a new State Government organized. If then these gentlemen still insist on agitating this vexed question, the prolific source of all our woes, and intend to demand the right longer to hold the negro in bondage, they may as well reorganize their armies and renew the fight, for their only chance of success will be to conquer the United States and establish the "Confederacy." Those who rebelled against the lawful authority of the Government staked their all, slavery included, upon the issue of arms, and as they have lost, they must accept what they can get, not what they would have; and we tell them now, once for all, slavery is one of the things they cannot get. And if we do not greatly mistake the tone and policy of President Johnson and the Government, we think that the leaders of any party that may be gotten up to resist the order of Gen. Schofield, in reference to those who have been heretofore held as slaves in this State, will be considered as enemies to the United States Government, and arrested and tried as such. The Government will consider that slavery has been disposed of; and that it is no longer a question for discussion; that to agitate can do no possible good, but may be the source of much harm. Those who do it will be considered enemies to the Union and enemies to peace, and will not be tolerated. The secessionists were told, in 1860, that disunion would lead to war, and that war would lead to the abolition of slavery, and now they should quietly submit to the result.

Such being the policy and such being the declaration of the Government, and as there can be no reunion or peace upon any other policy, we appeal to the Union men in every county in North Carolina, in their primary assemblages, to take the bull by the horns, and declare not only their willingness to submit to the proclamation of the President and the order of Gen. Schofield issued in pursuance thereof, but to elect only such men to represent them in the Convention and the Legislature as will carry out their expressed views. And let the Convention, when assembled, pass an ordinance abolishing slavery forever in North Carolina, thus ratifying the order of Gen. Schofield, and banishing for all time to come this everlasting source of [illegible] legislation.

The people [illegible] Union men throughout the State will rally at once, and accept the declared policy of the Government as a finality, they will soon again enjoy all the protection and privileges that the general Government bestows upon the loyal States of the North, and peace and prosperity will soon follow. The loyal people of the North and the Union men of the South are determined that the revival of the slavery agitation shall not interfere with that national harmony which all are so anxious to promote, or retard that national prosperity which all are so anxious to secure. Slavery is dead! dead! dead! and he who would now revive it is no friend of the Union, no friend of peace, no friend of humanity.

We appeal to our friends in the different counties, to speak out upon that as well as upon other subjects.

The Union Meeting.

The Union meeting proposed for Saturday night, has been very judiciously postponed until next week. This will give opportunity for more extended notification, and for our country friends to participate. It will also ensure the presence of a larger number of speakers from the surrounding country. Let the people of the Old North State show their true sentiments, and the meeting will doubtless be one of the grandest and most enthusiastic Union gatherings of this regenerating epoch. Every means at the disposal of the Committee will be used to make the affair worthy of the occasion. See announcement of the postponement in this issue.

The Sewards.

Surgeon General Barnes reports to the Secretary of War, on the 28th ult., that the Secretary of State took his usual ride that day, and was free from pain at night. His son, Frederick, was also materially improved. Both are in a fair way of recovery. Seward has been able to transact business.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.—Attention is called to General Orders, Nos. 35 and 36, from the Department Commander, Gen. Schofield, relative to the distribution of forage, and the use of railroads, telegraph lines, &c.

General Schofield is determined to put down all bushwhacking and marauding, and we appeal to all loyal citizens to co-operate with the Union forces in the good work. They will need no suggestions from us to this effect, if they but consult their own interests. All of the Confederate officers of note have signified their hearty disapproval of the threatened guerilla warfare, and even the villainous Vance has advised the citizens—his "subjects" (?)—to do all in their power to keep peace.

APPALLING CALAMITY.—FOURTEEN HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—Northern papers of the 29th, received here yesterday evening, contain Cairo dispatches announcing the loss of the steamer Sultana on the Mississippi river. Of 2,106 souls aboard not over 200 escaped. Nearly 2,000 officers and soldiers lately released from Southern prisons perished. The accident occurred on the 21st ult., and was undoubtedly occasioned by carelessness. No particulars are given.

POSTPONEMENT.—President Johnson has postponed the day for humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of President Lincoln, until the first of June. The original proclamation appointed the twenty-fifth of May, which is the Festival of the Ascension, and the postponement was made for the reason that many hold it sacred to the Ascension of Christ.

IMBODEN AND ROSSER.—The rebel General Imboden surrendered his command in the Shenandoah Valley, on the same terms that Gen. Lee surrendered his army. Gen. Rosser refused to be included in the capitulation, and started to join Johnston. We wonder if he reached him in time, and how he felt when he got there?

HENRY S. FOOTE.—This gentleman, who was unfortunate enough to bring down on his head the invectives and abuse of the Richmond authorities, has been equally unfortunate in his peregrinations since leaving the South. He went to England, but "the scent of the rose" hung round him there and he was not tolerated. He then returned to this country and was lodged in the Ludlow street jail in New York city. The *Journal of Commerce* says:

The ex-Senator professes to be a true Union man, and apologizes for his return to the United States without an invitation, so soon after being permitted by Mr. Seward to leave the country at his own request. He did not understand that the prohibition in regard to returning was meant to be so absolute. However this may be, Foote is just now suffering some deprivation of personal liberty as a conse-

citizens, assuring them that it will be no violation of their parole to do so. And I would assure my fellow citizens generally, that, under God, I will do all that may be in my power to settle the government of the State, to restore the civil authority in her borders, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people. Without their aid I am powerless to do anything.

Z. B. VANCE,

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, *Private Secretary.*

The Garrison of the State.

Troops are being sent to Fayetteville, Greensboro' and other points in the State for garrison duty, and very soon trade and travel on the different railroad routes will be resumed. Protection to legitimate business is one of the main objects of stationing these detachments among us, and we hope our citizens will deport themselves in an appreciative manner. Now that the war is over, all impressements will cease, and aside from seeing the soldiers and feeling the benefit of their presence in keeping order, we will hardly know they are in the State. The federal soldiers as [illegible] well disciplined and kindly [illegible] not intend to spare such [illegible]. Our sympathies are with Holden, Pennington, Hanes, Dick, and that class who have been persistent in their efforts to re-establish the Union and the supremacy of the old flag.

PAROLING OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY!

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND OFFICERS AND MEN OUT OF THE FIGHT!

Johnston, Hardee, Beauregard and all Other Rebel Generals Paroled—Semmes Turns Brigadier General, Forsakes Privateering and has Gone to his Home in Alabama.

The late hour at which the train from Greensboro arrived Wednesday evening prevented us from giving in yesterday's issue an account of the paroling of the rebel army of Johnston during the last three days.

The work is done—the only large army East of the Mississippi has been dissolved and is on its way home. All the great Generals who have distinguished themselves in the Army of the Southwest, whom the battle-field has spared, have yielded gracefully to the irresistable logic of events, and have given their parole to the officers of General Schofield no more to take up arms against the old flag while the obligation lasts. Jos. E. Johnston, if it were possible to add lustre to his fame as a General, has won the regard and gratitude of his army, of the State, and of the whole country by his prompt refusal to prolong a hopeless war, and to spare the blood of his gallant little army, as he terms them. Both officers and men manifested the greatest eagerness to put themselves on the record and be allowed to go home. Gen. Johnston, Hardee, Beauregard, Hill, [illegible], Stevenson, Cheatham, Loring, and all the other galaxy of fighting men, with their numerous staff retinues. Even "Semmes, the pirate," has turned amphibeous, and a Brigadier, so as to avail himself of the all pervading parole; also Commodore Forrest and the whole of the sham navy officers or marine corps have laid down their arms. There have been paroled by Brevet Brigadier General Hartsuff and his efficient co-laborers, about eighteen thousand men of all arms, up to the present time. They turn in about one hundred and thirty pieces of artillery, without ammunition, and no army transportation.—They have been provided with ten days' rations by their forgiving Uncle Sam, to feed them on their journey home. A good feeling generally prevails among all classes, and they seem mighty glad to get "out de wilderness." Gen. Johnston and staff have left for their homes.

General Schofield and staff returned to Raleigh Wednesday evening.

IMPORTANT TO PAROLED SOLDIERS.

Their Status Officially Defined.

The following General Order from Secretary Stanton will be read with interest by the many paroled officers and soldiers from the Southern armies in our midst. The decision of Attorney General Speed is not very mild in its terms, but is undoubtedly correct. An order issued by Gen. Ord at Richmond allows paroled officers of the Army of Northern Virginia to go to Halifax on passports issued by the Provost Marshal General of that Department. The War Department Order above referred to is as follows:

General Orders, No. 73.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 24, 1865.

The attention of all commanders of military divisions, departments, districts, detachments and posts is drawn to the annexed opinion of the Attorney General, which they will observe, and regulate their action in accordance therewith:

ATTORNEY GEN'S OFFICE,
April 22, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of April. In it you ask me three questions, growing out of the capitulation made between General Grant, of the United States army, and General Lee, of the Rebel army.

You ask, first—Whether the Rebel officers who once resided in the city of Washington, and went to Virginia, or elsewhere in the South, and took service, can return to the city under the stipulations of the capitulation and reside here as their homes?

Second—Whether persons who resided in Washington about the time the rebellion broke out, left the city and went to Richmond, where they have adhered to the Rebel cause, entered into the civil service, or otherwise given it their support, comfort and aid, can return to Washington since the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army and the capture of Richmond, and reside here under the terms of the capitulation.

Third—You state that, since the capitulation of General Lee's army, Rebel officers have appeared in public in the loyal States, wearing the Rebel uniform; and you ask whether such conduct is not a fresh act of hostility on their part to the United States, subjecting them to be dealt with as avowed enemies of the Government?

Your letter is accompanied with a copy of the terms of capitulation entered into betwixt Generals Grant and Lee. It is as follows:

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me (General Grant) to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside."

I. In giving construction to these articles of capitulation, we must consider in what capacity General Grant was speaking. He, of course, spoke by the authority of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. It must be assumed that he had no authority from the President, except such as the Commander-in-Chief could give to a military officer.

The President performs two functions of the Government—one civil, the other military. As President of the United States and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States he is Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and is the head of its belligerent power. His power to pardon as a civil magistrate cannot be delegated; it is a personal trust inseparably connected with the office of President. As Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States he has of necessity to delegate a vast amount of power. Regarding General Grant, then, purely as a military officer, and that he was speaking as one possessing no power except belligerent, and considering that fact to be well known to the belligerents with whom he was making the stipulation, let us come to the consideration of the first question which you have propounded.

It must be observed that the question is not as to the extent of the power that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies, possesses; it is not whether he, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, could grant parole by virtue of his military authority, to Rebels to go and reside in loyal communities—communities that had not been in rebellion against the Government of the United States; but the question is whether, by and under the terms of the stipulations, he has granted such permissions.

In the cases in 2 Black, commonly called the Prize Cases, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Rebels were belligerents; that this was no loose, unorganized insurrection, without defined boundary, but that it had a boundary, marked by lines of bayonets, which can only be crossed by force; that south of that [illegible] as an organized hostile and belligerent power; that all persons residing within that territory must be treated as enemies, though not foreigners, and it is well settled that [illegible] there [illegible] remaining there [illegible] commenced, [illegible] regarded and treated [illegible] of the territo- [illegible], as a matter [illegible] residents of [illegible] in rebellion [illegible] having [illegible] loyal States [illegible] residence cannot be distinct the one from the other.

The rebels were dealt with by Gen. Grant as belligerents. As belligerents, their homes were of necessity in the territory belligerent to the government of the United States. The officers and soldiers of Gen. Lee's army [illegible] homes prior to the rebellion in the loyal [illegible] took up their residence within the rebel States, and abandoned their homes in the loyal States; [illegible] stipulation to return to their homes, it cannot be understood [illegible] any part of the loyal States.

[illegible] "During the truce, [illegible] to be allowed in time of peace [illegible] each of [illegible] of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent this intercourse from becoming prejudicial [illegible] people with whom he is soon to recommence hostilities. He may even declare, at the time of making the truce, [illegible] any place under his jurisdiction.

"Those who, having entered the enemy's territories during the truce, are detained there by sickness, or any other [illegible], and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may, in strict justice, be kept prisoners; it is an accident which they might have foreseen, and to which they have of their own accord exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient time for their departure.

"If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more narrowly restrictive than what we have here laid down, the [illegible] becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are bound to observe what they have promised in due form, and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right."

Now if the rights of enemies, during a long truce and suspension of hostilities are thus restricted, it would seem evident that their rights under a capitulation of surrender, without any suspension of hostilities, could not, without express words in the stipulation to that effect, be anything like as large as under a truce and suspension of hostilities.

Regarding General Grant, then, as speaking simply as a soldier, and with the powers of a soldier, regarding this war as a territorial war, and all persons within that territory as residents thereof, and, as such, enemies of the Government, and looking to the language of the stipulation, I am of opinion that the Rebel officers who surrendered to General Grant have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to their going into the rebellion.

II. As to your second question—The stipulation of surrender made betwixt Generals Grant and Lee does not embrace any persons other than the officers and soldiers of General Lee's army. Persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who had otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were residents of the Rebel territory, certainly have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

III. As to the third question—My answer to the first is a complete answer to this.

Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are [illegible] insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have as much right to bear the traitor's flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear the traitor's garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such a uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

By order of the Secretary of War:
W. A. NICHOLS,
Ass't. Adj't General.

UNION MEETING IN JOHNSTON COUNTY.

At a meeting in Smithfield, Johnston County, on the 2d inst., Mr. Simon Godwin was called to the chair, and Messrs. T. D. Snead and L. Eldridge were appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. W. A. Smith, as expressive of the sense of the meeting, were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, We have heard that Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has been assassinated, and at the same time, an attempt was made to assassinate W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, of the United States:

Therefore be it Resolved, That we, the Union citizens of Johnston County, North Carolina, take this opportunity to express our utmost abhorrence of the atrocious deed, and our sorrow that the nation has been deprived of the service of its able, honest and humane Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, While such a deed would at any time, deserve the indignation of civilized men, we regard it as especially unfortunate and calamitous that it occurred at the close of a long protracted struggle in arms, at the moment when the blessings of peace, on the basis of a restored Union, were cheering a land so long drenched in fraternal blood, and that we repudiate and denounce such atrocities as a violation of our moral sentiments as a Christian and civilized people, and as destructive of the order and well being of all society.

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of President Lincoln, in whom we are assured we have lost a warm hearted and powerful friend, it is much consolation for us to know that he is succeeded by Andrew Johnson, one of our own people, who has so ably relieved Tennessee, the State of his adoption, from her troubles; and we believe will look kindly and affectionately to his native State, in her efforts to restore order and establish good government, and that we pledge to him our cheerful and cordial support, and will sustain him in the exercise of rightful constitutional authority in North Carolina.

WHEREAS, North Carolina is now destitute of all civil government, and it is necessary for the existence and protection of society, that some steps should be taken to restore order in our midst, and as there is no legalized form in our State by which a convention of the people can be called for the purpose of re-establishing our State organization:

Resolved, That we respectfully call upon the various Counties of the State to join us in requesting President Johnson to appoint for us a temporary Governor, with full power to govern North Carolina until the people have been called together in Convention, and shall have established a loyal government in the State.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend the President to appoint to this position our fellow citizen, W. W. Holden, towards whom in this crisis all eyes are turned, on account of his unflinching and manly defence of the people of North Carolina against the despotism of the rebellion, and his persistent and statesmanlike devotion to the cause of loyalty and Union.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Johnson, and that they be published in the papers of the State.

SIMON GODWIN, Ch'm'n.

T. D. SNEAD, }
L. ELDRIDGE, } Secretaries.

RALEIGH, May 4th, 1865.

EDITOR PROGRESS: The City has been remarkably fortunate since its occupation by the Union army, in the selections made by the General Commanding, of Post Officers.

Major Dyer, the present Provost Marshal, is, by his attention to duty and his affability to all, winning the esteem of all who have business to transact in his department. For dispatch and ease in the arduous and perplexing duties he has to perform, this deponent has never seen his equal. Indeed, when he is compelled to refuse any request made, it is done with so much suavity as almost to lead the applicant to thank him for the refusal.

Lieutenant Norton, the Assistant Provost Marshal, and the other officers on the Staff of Col. Granger, are all gentlemen of the same stamp as that admirable officer, and under their guardianship the people of the Oak City may rest secure, if vigilance and assiduity in the discharge of duty avail anything.

Y.

OFFICE.—Some men make a living by office, while others spend fortunes in a wild chase after office. The facility with which some men [illegible], and jump from one to another, is also surprising. To some, office seems to come as natural as does sucking to young turkies, while others never can obtain it at all. Throw a cat as you will, she will light on her feet. So with these lucky office seekers. Knock one office from under them, and they fall plump into another, with a satisfied, feel-at-home air, without caring a continental under what administration they hold. We think that if we had been so favored, as a party pet, as to have obtained a little bomb-proof position under a Confederate [illegible], to save us from conscription, we should have felt some delicacy in applying, in such hot haste, for a position under Federal rule. Perhaps office seekers are not much troubled, however, with feelings of delicacy; and perhaps they are, and that these feelings have to be choked down by that stronger sentiment, the love of gain. Perhaps they love office, merely for the sake of office. Some men are always either in office, or else in hot pursuit of one.

TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY.—It is a remarkable fact, and one that is noticed by all of our citizens, that there is little or no drunkenness among the soldiers on duty in and around Raleigh. To their praise be it said, that they have conducted themselves as regards the matter of drinking in a manner which bespeaks the best of discipline, if not a natural inclination towards sobriety. Col. Granger's orders restricting the sale of liquors, except on an order issued by him, has proved very acceptable in its workings, and his judicious course in this respect has entitled him to the gratitude of all concerned. Some of the sutlers here have small stocks of wines and liquors on hand, which our citizens can purchase by first getting permission from Col. Granger. We have tried some of the Sherry, at No. 16 Fayetteville street, and pronounce it a first rate article. Messrs. Keogh & Crane, who hold forth there, are purveyors to the 3d Division of the 23d Corps, and have on hand a well selected assortment of sutler's goods, which they dispose of at schedule rates.

RATIONS.—It is highly praiseworthy in the Government to give rations to the needy, but we fear its liberality is being greatly abused. Crowds of black and white throng the door of the committee room, many of them very able to work, and who might obtain work. There has always been a certain class in our community (as we presume there is in all communities) that had rather obtain a support by some other means than by work, and if a little hard swearing will furnish food just as well as labor, it is much easier to them, and while they can have it furnished by this means you don't catch them hold of a hoe, axe, or plow handle. We think the committee should be very careful to whom they give certificates, lest they be encouraging vice and idleness in some, while relieving the wants of others. The most worthy will generally be found the least importunate.

A VALUABLE RELIC.—The table on which General Jos. E. Johnston signed the papers surrendering the Confederate army to General Sherman, was purchased by Lester M. Biggs. Captain W. H. Day, Provost Marshal, Kilpatrick's Cavalry, is having a desk made out of this valuable piece of furniture, which he will prize very highly.

Our subscribers who formerly received the *Progress* through the Post Office at this place, will please call for their papers at the *Progress* office for the present. The carrier resumes his rounds this morning.

COOL.—The nights and mornings for nearly a week past have been quite cool, and vegetation has been checked in its growth. Wheat also is being injured, we fear. We hope to see warmer weather soon.

SONGS FOR SALE.—We have at the PROGRESS Counting Room several thousands songs, printed to the order of persons who have not called for them, which we will sell at the rate of [illegible] and TWO DOLLARS a hundred.

RESTORATION OF VIRGINIA.

A recent number of the *National Intelligencer* (Washington, D. C.) has the following relative to the establishment of a loyal State government in the "old Dominion:"

We know that the President and Cabinet have concluded the arrangements in reference to the government of the State of Virginia, and the process of her final restoration to the Union. Governor Pierpont has been fully advised of the views of the Government, and is authorized and empowered to establish the new State Government of Virginia at Richmond. He will proceed to that capital forthwith and call together the loyal State Legislature already elected.

The restored Government of Virginia will soon be in operation, and it will be a sure nucleus for the gathering of all the loyalty of the State around it. Obstinate rebels cannot remain in the State, but all who ask, in a loyal spirit, the protection of the United States, will find it.

Politicians of much intelligence, especially in regard to the reconstruction question as it is now presented to the people of Virginia, state, very decidedly, after a recent visit to Richmond, that they are, with comparatively few exceptions, prepared to adapt their future course to the views of the United States Government. They will cordially and promptly comply with the condition of the abolition of slavery.

It is thought that it will require but a few months to bring the State into a position that will ensure the restoration of its proper and practical relations to the Federal Union. The State was divided into Congressional districts in 1860, and under that division, representatives to the Thirty ninth Congress will be duly elected.

FROM GEN. THOMAS.—Late northern advices give us particulars of Gen. Thomas' campaign in Alabama, and the capture of Selma.

Lieutenant General Dick Taylor made his escape on a steamboat. N. B. Forrest, Dan Adams, Roddy, Armstrong and Crossland, under cover of the darkness, reached a swamp east of the city, and eluded capture; but the officers comprising their staff were taken. Forrest's ordinance officer, Captain Bond, reports Forrest as wounded in two places in the arm—first by the sabre of the captain of the Seventeenth Indiana, who led the charge at Ebenezer station, and also slightly, by a carbine shot, in the upper part of the arm, just as the Fourth cavalry charged in upon his forces.

Braxton and McCook attacked Jackson, front and rear, at Trion; but having traveled by widely different roads, their attacks were not simultaneous, else he must have been destroyed. The destruction of the Centreville bridge, over the Cahawba, and Croxton's movements toward Tuscaloosa, rendered it utterly impossible for Forrest to carry out his plans.

UNION MASS MEETING IN RALEIGH.

THE UNION MASS MEETING ADVERTISED TO be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening, the 6th inst., is postponed until THURSDAY, the 11th inst., in order that persons from the surrounding country may have an opportunity of attending.

The speaking will commence at 12 o'clock, M., on that day, and continue until night. The procession and illumination will take place at night.

May 4-td MANY CITIZENS.